FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'FRIENDSHIP-86' EXERCISES OPEN IN CSSR

LD081529 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1500 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense, attended today's opening of the planned exercise of group troops of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Soviet Army, and the Hungarian People's Army entitled "Friendship-86." The number of troops taking part is 25,000. The aim of the exercise is to improve the commanders and staff in planning and controlling a defense operation, conducting defense in uneven terrain by day and by night, overcoming a water obstacle, and carrying out a counterstrike. Another important aim of the exercise is the reinforcement of international unity between the soldiers of the exercising armies of the Warsaw Pact.

Soviets Observe Exercises

LD081715 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpts] In the presence of Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, the planned exercise of the ground troops of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Soviet Army, and the Hungarian People's Army, "Friendship-86", opened today. [passage omitted]

The troops exercises were also observed by Colonel General Nikolay Zotov, senior representative of the commander in chief of the Allied Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states at the Czechoslovak Ministry of National Defense; Colonel General Viktor Yermakov; and the commander of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia. [passage omitted]

CEMA FORESTRY REPRESENTATIVES MEET IN PRAGUE

LD090725 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Under the slogan For Speeding Up Scientific-Technological and Social Development of Forestry, the 15th meeting of leading representatives of forestry and timber industry of the CEMA member states opened in Prague today. Present at the deliberations was Comrade Frantisek Pitra. The regular meetings of forestry experts have been taking place since 1972. Now experts from nine countries will have talks, above all on rationalization, extraction and cultivation of forests. The need for uniting forestry policy is witnessed, for example, by the fact that the CEMA countries share about one-fifth for the wealth of forests on our planet and one-sixth of the world extraction of timber.

PACT READY FOR LAND, AIR CONTROLS ON MANEUVERS

LD052309 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2200 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] At the Stockholm Confidence-Building and Disarmament Conference it was proposed on the Hungarian side that military maneuvers on land in which 16,000 or more soldiers take part should be announced in advance. Ambassador Karoly Szigeti stressed that the Warsaw Pact states are ready for an agreement connected with land and air controls. According to a Bulgarian proposal, an agreement should be concluded to the effect that from now on on military maneuvers should be held in which more than 75,000 soldiers participate.

POLISH CSCE ENVOY VIEWS REMAINING PROBLEMS

LD040851 Warsaw PAP in English 2057 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Stockholm, Sep. 3 -- The Stockholm conference is very close to reaching its aim but the remaining, still unsolved problems may pose obstacles, head of the Polish delegation, Ambassador Wlodzimierz Konarski told a weekly press conference in Stockholm today. Asked to define the obstacles still to be dealt with, the ambassador said that that were connected with setting numerical ceilings over which it would be obligatory to notify military activities, with the contents of information the states will agree to release together with such notifications, with the final agreement on means restricting military activities, and with the methods of the on-site inspections. Solutions in these four groups (of problems) might be decisive for the conference's success. The international context of the conference and its growing impact are being increasingly widely emphasized not only due to the problems discussed at it but also due to the fact that it is to wind up its present debate just before the upcoming Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting. The socialist countries at the conference have displayed a special interest in its success. Hardly anybody is today questioning the thesis that the Soviet Union, Poland, and other socialist states act as the driving force in the negotiations.

GDR, CSSR, FRG ENVOYS DISCUSS CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD051936 East Berlin ADN International Service in Germany 1536 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Geneva, 5 Sep (ADN) -- The ambassadors of the GDR, CSSR and FRG to the Geneva disarmament conference met on Friday for further talks on chemical weapons disarmament in all its aspects. The significance of regional measures to eliminate chemical weapons was stressed by the representatives of the GDR and the CSSR. Referring to the "principles and main lines for future negotiations between the GDR, CSSR and FRG on the formation of a zone free from chemical weapons in Europe," they reaffirmed the proposal for trilateral talks between authorized representatives of the three states.

SFRY ENVOY ON GENEVA CHEMICAL ARMS BAN TALKS

LD291839 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1720 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Geneva, August 29 (TANJUG) -- The committee on a ban on chemical weapons will continue work until the next meeting of the disarmament conference, which closes this year's seven-month session in Geneva this evening. Delegations of forty countries, including Yugoslavia, feel tangible progress has been made in the negotiations on a convention to eliminate and ban chemical weapons, assessing this as the session's greatest success. The above was confirmed by the conference secretary general, Yugoslav diplomat Miljan Komatina in a meeting with reporters today. Komatina underlined that the extension of the committee's work is motivated by the desire to maintain the stepped up pace of negotiations on a ban on chemical weapons.

HUNGARIAN ENVOY INTERVIEWED ON STOCKHOLM TALKS

AU030855 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Aug 86 p 4

[By correspondent Gabor Miklos: "The Decisive Phase Of The Stockholm Conference -- Interview With Ambassador Karoly Szigeti, Head of the Hungarian Delegation," date and place not given -- first paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Excerpts] The Stockholm conference, where representatives of 35 European and North American countries -- the signatories of the Helsinki document -- are talking about confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe, has come to its final round. Karoly Szigeti, Hungary's ambassador in Sweden and head of the Hungarian delegation to the Stockholm conference, answered the questions put by our paper's correspondent, Gabor Miklos. [passage omitted]

[Miklos] How did the statement adopted at the recent session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Executive committees and the Budapest appeal affect the negotiations in Stockholm?

[Szigeti] The documents adopted in Budapest represent further proof of the fact that the socialist countries are striving for peace, security, and disarmament in Europe. While generally welcoming the concepts included in the appeal, representatives from both the Western and the nonaligned countries felt that the best time to discuss proposals concerning the reduction of conventional military forces and armaments would be during the second phase of the Stockholm conference, in the so-called disarmament phase. [passage omitted]

[Miklos] What stage has finally been reached in working out the final document?

[Szigeti] It is very difficult to determine this precisely as we have to find the common denominator between the monitoring security [ellernorzo biztonsagi] interests and conceptions. In these conditions, it is possible to achieve agreement only through detailed work, through mutually acceptable compromises, and the consensus of the 35 participating countries. The delegations of the socialist countries have been the driving force behind the activity of the conference so far. [passage omitted]

[Miklos] In your opinion, what is the role played by certain groups of countries participating in the conference, the neutral and nonaligned countries, in bringing views closer to each other?

[Szigeti] Every country is playing an independent part in the process of European security. This means that, along with the members of the military alliances, the neutral and nonaligned countries too are coming up with jointly formulated proposals based on common security interests.

The role played by the neutral and nonaligned countries is clearly positive. [passage omitted]

[Miklos] How does Hungarian diplomacy participate in the activity of the Stockholm conference?

[Szigeti] The Hungarian delegation is one of the smallest delegations in the conference and its members are recognized experts on the issues on the agenda. The Hungarian delegation has been taking an active part in the conference during the entire 3 years of its activity. The Hungarian delegation has submitted numerous proposals or has been co-author of other proposals that are considered to be parts of the expected agreement. [passage omitted]

HOXHA MONUMENT UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN TIRANA

AU011930 Tirana DRITA in Albanian 24 Aug 86 p. 1, 4

[Editorial: "New Aesthetic and Architectural Values -- on the Reconstruction of Skanderberg Square]

[Excerpts] Work on the reconstruction of Skanderberg Square is being followed with great interest by the inhabitants of the capital and visitors to Tirana. To explain more clearly the nature, distinction, and prospects of this reconstruction, our editor talked to the leader of the planning group for this square, the architect Vladimir Bregu.

"What is the purpose of the reconstruction of Skanderberg Square?"

"The decision of the AWP Central Committee to erect a monument in the capital to our dear and unforgettable leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, lays before architects, planners, and sculptors the noble but difficult task of building and positioning this monument in the best way possible, in response to the wish of the people to have the figure of the founder of the new Albania always present among them. Among the various plans that were drafted, the siting of the monument in Skanderberg Square was the most correct from a sociopolitical point of view, and also demanded the most worthy reconstruction of the square. [passage omitted]

The above-ground work, although still not completed, already shows the shape of the platform where the monument to Comrade Enver will be placed, along with the sites of the fountains, the plots of land where buildings will be erected in the future, and the road network which will pass through the square. The platform for the monument, with an area of 4,800 square meters, is covered with stone slabs from Kosove e Lushnjes, and with slabs of granite and white stone from Sarande. On its western side a raised area with steps is being built; this will form an integral part of the pedestal where the monument to Comrade Enver will be placed, and will also serve as a dais for rallies and a stage for various cultural activities. At its sides will be large urns for flowers. The fountains, extending over a platform with an area of 1,800 square meters and covered with tiles in shades of blue, will be of considerable force, and when illuminated at night will give the square an aspect of particular liveliness and beauty.

The second phase anticipates the construction of other buildings, which will seal the final appearance of the square. On the west side, between Congress of Permet Street and Conference of Peze Street, a complex of 10- to 15-story buildings for the press will close the perspective of the square and provide a backdrop for the monument to Comrade Enver. [passage omitted]

SOCIALIST REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

Todorov Speaks

AU081506 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1400 GMT on 8 September begins the live relay of a festive meeting in Sofia's "Ivan Vazov" National Theater to mark the 42nd anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

As the live relay begins, the announcer states that "the leaders of our party and state led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov" are entering the theater hall. The Bulgarian national anthem is then played.

Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, opens the proceedings, and gives the floor to Stanko Todorov, "member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and National Assembly chairman."

Todorov begins his speech at 1403 GMT by dwelling on the importance of the September 1944 socialist revolution, noting the "decisive assistance of the Soviet Army." He describes the revolutionary struggles of the people, led by the BCP, stressing the great sacrifices of the fighters for freedom. He then turns to the successes achieved under the socialist regime pointing out "the selflessness of the working people." He analyzes the importance of the "Leninist April line of the BCP" in Bulgaria's successes in all areas of life. He notes negative phenomena, saying:

"The party and people of our country are justifiably proud of the achievements obtained in the years of socialism. However, we do not cease to look at life from a sober viewpoint. We do not close our eyes in the face of mistakes and shortcomings, in the face of unresolved problems and difficulties. [Word indistinct] negative phenomena and individual deformations do exist, and they continue to delay our social development. Not all organs of state power are acting as the party requires, and not everywhere is there order, strict organization, and discipline. Socialist justice has not yet asserted itself in all links of our society. The decision of the politburo on expanding efforts against negative phenomena issues the following warning: Our society will not permit anyone to make an attempt against the bright and humanitarian principles of socialism, to commit outrages and to soil the moral atmosphere. The party enjoys the powerful support of the entire people in the struggle against these phenomena. This stuggle is indivisible from the creative work of the party for the acceleration of our socioeconomic development, for the comprehensive upsurge of socialist Bulgaria. [applause]

"The strength of the people's power will increase along with the realistic approach of our evaluations and prognoses; it will increase along with our militant spirit and irreconcilability against shortcomings and mistakes, along with constructive criticism and self-criticism. Today, as in the past, the BCP is inspired by revolutionary ideas; it manifests a lofty dissatisfaction with the successes achieved; it demands contemporary thought and action from all of us. The requirements of the future and the challenges of the approaching 21st century are the criteria of the party."

Further Todorov stresses "the great personal contribution of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, whose 75th birthday we marked yesterday," and describes him as "creator of the BCP April line." He notes the contribution of the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union, Komsomol, and other public organizations to Bulgaria's development. He then turns to analyzing the significance of the 13th BCP Congress, "which intensified the struggle for the socialist progress of socialist Bulgaria."

He dwells on the importance of "introducing the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution in all areas of life," quoting Zhivkov on the crucial importance of this issue. He stresses the importance of the documents adopted by the 13th BCP Congress and the role of Todor Zhivkov in working out these documents. Todorov then quotes Gorbachev on the need to intensify democracy in order to intensify socialism.

He pledges to judge the implementation of the congress' decisions on the basis of the results which have been achieved, and appeals to improve quality of production and produce better goods, "which correspond with the market needs," and fully implement the 1986 national plan.

At 1432 GMT Todorov turns to Bulgaria's foreign policy, based "on the principles of socialist internationalism and peace-loving spirit." He stresses "Bulgaria's peaceful steps" on the international arena. He blames "the aggressive circles of imperialism" for creating new hotbeds of tension and implementing a "policy of state terrorism." He denounces the space arms race and stresses the "efforts of the socialist countries led by the USSR" to achieve a turning point in international relations, and expresses regret at the "refusal of the U.S. Administration to join the USSR moratorium." Nevertheless, Todorov states, "the USSR and the other socialist countries do not cease to act in protecting peace," pointing out the peaceful initiatives of the USSR, "which were positively evaluated by world public opinion." In this context he mentions Gorbachev's declaration and relates it to "our philosophy of socialist ethics." He reiteratres "the unreserved support: of Bulgaria's party and state organs of the USSR peace initiatives, and pledges that Bulgaria will do everything possible for the triumph of the great socialist ideas and for protecting peace and human civilization." He points out the great importance of the Budapest summit of the Warsaw Pact, which "demonstrated the sense of responsibility" of the socialist community. He notes the efforts of the socialist countries to create a "comprehensive system of international security," and again stresses Bulgaria's contribution to the struggle for peace and to various international peace forums.

At 1439 GMT Todorov turns to the importance of Bulgarian-USSR friendship, an "element of the Bulgarian people's national consciousness." He points out the role of this friendship in Bulgaria's development, and recalls Gorbachev's visit in Bulgaria, describing it as a demonstration of Bulgarian-USSR friendship and the combat alliance between the BCP and the CPSU." He pledges further adherence to the course of Bulgarian-USSR friendship, and also stresses Bulgaria's adherence to promoting socialist integration and cooperation with the socialist countries. In Bulgaria's policy in the Balkans, Todorov sees a "continuation of the creative socialist line." This policy, Todorov states, "corresponds to the interests of all Balkan states." In this context he mentions Bulgaria's initiative to turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. No specific international conflict is mentioned.

At 1443 GMT Todorov concludes his speech by once again stressing the great importance of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. An orchestra plays the International. At 1445 GMT the live relay ends. The announcer identifies the following officials as having taken part in the meeting:

"Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Georgi Atansov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georegi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Markov, Nacho Papazov, Dimitur Stanishev, Emil Khristov, and Stoyan Mikhaylov. Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the meeting."

Leaders Attend Parade

AU091024 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0656 GMT carries a 66-minute live relay from Sofia's 9 September Square of the parade to mark the 42d anniversary of the 9 September socialist revolution.

Reporter Boyan Bonev sets the scene, describing the festively decorated central square of Sofia, "filled with young men and women taking part in the artistic performance, thousands of citizens, and many foreign guests." Bonev describes the posters decorating the square, carrying "portraits of Todo Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, together with Marx, Engels, and Lenin, Georgi Dimitrov and Dimitur Blagoev," with the slogan "Proletarians of all countries, unite!"

Prolonged cheering at 0659 GMT marks the start of the celebrations, Bonez explains, and greets the arrival of the "leaders of our party and state, headed by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, on the main review platform of the mausoleum."

Bonev lists the following Bulgarian leaders as being present on the reviewing stand: "Together with Comrade Todo Zhivkov are Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Markov, Nacho Papazov, Dimitur Stanishev, Emil Khristov, and Stoyan Mikhaylov." There is no mention of any foreign delegations or leaders.

After the national anthem Bonev describes the parade, which begins with a performance by a massed folk dance ensemble, and continues with working people, students, and peasants, and ends with other folk dance groups "representing all the ethnographical districts of the country." He comments that the parade as a whole expresses "the energetic spririt, optimism, and ambition of the whole of our people, and its determination in the coming year, with the full mobilization of forces, new energy, high exigence, activity, and creativity, to implement the party's strategic line for a qualitatively new growth in all fields of life." There is no mention of any military units in the parade.

During the Sofia parade, the radio intercuts national music and 3-minute relays from provincial centers in Bulgaria, describing the local working people's parades, and with interviews of local combine managers. These brief relays are from Stara Zagora, Mikhaylovgrad, and Razgrad.

The live relay from Sofia ends at 0802 GMT.

KARAMANEV RECEIVES POLAND'S GERTYCH

AU082005 Sofia BTA in English 1749 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 8 (BTA) -- Mr Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Social Council of Bulgaria, had a meeting today Mr Zbigniew Gertych, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland.

The two deputy prime ministers discussed the possibilities for the broadening of the cooperation in the field of social work.

TODOROV RECEIVES SRV NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CHAIRMAN

AU082009 Sofia BTA in English 1745 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 8 (BTA) -- Mr Sanko Todorov, chairman of Bulgaria's National Assembly, had a meeting today with Mr Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the Council of State and Chairman of the National Assembly of Vietnam, who paid a brief friendly visit to Bulgaria.

The two politicians examined the bilateral parliamentary relations and noted that they are developing successfully.

Mr Tho briefed Mr Stanko Todorov on the results of the 8th Conference of the nonaligned countries which ended recently in Harare.

The participants in the talks gave a positive assessment to the conference's contribution to the strengthening of peace and security in the world. They emphasized upon the great significance of the nonaligned countries' support for the Soviet initiative on the banning of nuclear tests.

MLADENOV RECEIVES FOREIGN MINISTERS

Lao's Sipaseut

AU082006 Sofia BTA in English 1748 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 8 (BIA) -- Mr Phoun Sipaseut, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of Laos, paid a brief visit to Bulgaria. He met with Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov whom he briefed on the results of the 8th Conference of the nonaligned countries. The two ministers also discussed the bilateral relations and certain international issues.

Mongolia's Dugersuran

AU082008 Sofia BTA in English 1747 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 8 (BTA) -- Mr Mangalyn Dugersuren, minister of foreign affairs of Mongolia, paid a brief visit to Bulgaria on way to his country. He met Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian foreign minister, with whom he discussed the development of the bilateral relations and certain issues related to the international situation.

TANCHEV ATTENDS BRAZILIAN NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

AU051607 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Antonio (?Santinato Nettot), the Brazilian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria, gave a reception to mark the 164th anniversary of the declaration of independence of the Federal Republic of Brazil. Those attending included Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council; deputy ministers of foreign affairs; representatives of business and cultural circles; and chiefs and members of diplomatic missions. The reception was held in a friendly atmosphere.

STROUGAL RECEIVES HUNGARY'S MARJAI 8 SEP

LD08142 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1300 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in prague today Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, who has arrived in Czechoslovakia for the Days of Hungarian Economy and Technology. The two officials exchanged information about the current development of the national economy in both countries. They also discussed some topical and long-range issues concerning the directions of economic, scientific and technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Lubomir Strougal and Jozsef Marjai stressed the importance of technological development for the intensification of the national economy and the growth of trade between the two countries.

CHNOUPEK, STROUGAL VISIT FINLAND FOR FUNERAL

LD062017 Prague Domestic Service Czech 1630 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation headed by Federal Prime Minister Lubomir Strugal, who will attend the funeral of former Finnish President Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, arrived in Helsinki, the Finnish capital, this afternoon. Members of the delegation are Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoukpek, and Jiri Kucera, the Czechoslovak charge d'affaires in the Republic of Finland. At Helsinki airport the Czechoslovak delegation was welcomed by Finnish Foreign Affairs Minister Paavo Vayrynen. Tomorrow morning the delegation will lay a wreath at the catafalque carrying the coffin of the deceased Urho Kekkonen. In the afternoon they will attend the funeral ceremony in the Helsinki Cathedral.

Meet Officials, Return

LD072132 Prague CTK in English 1951 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Helsinki Sept 7 (CTK correspondent) -- A Czechoslovak delegation headed by Premier Lubomir Strougal returned here today from Helsinki where its members attended the funeral of former Finnish President Urho Kaleva Kekkonen.

Members of the delegation included also Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Czechoslovak Charge d'Affaires a.i. in Finland Jiri Kucera.

During his stay in Helsinki, Lubomir Strougal met with Finland's President Mauno Koivisto and expressed deep sympathy over the death of Urho Kaleva Kekkonen on behalf of Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak.

Lubomir Strougal also met with Finnish Premier Kalevi Sorsa, and with officials attending the funeral -- first vice-chairman of the Supreme Soivet of the USSR Presidium Petr Demichev, Hungarian President Pal Losonczi, Romanian Vice-President Gheorghe Radulescu, GDR State Council Deputy Chairman and Premier Willi Stoph, Danish Premier Paul Schulter, West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Austrian Minister of Science and Research Heinz Fischer.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY CUBAN DEPUTY PREMIER LOPEZ

Colotka Meeting

LD050852 Prague CTK in English 0025 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Bratislava Sept 4 (CTK) -- Cuban Deputy Premier and Chairman of the Central Planning Commission Jose Lopez Moreno was received by Slovak Deputy Premier Eter Colotka during his brief visit to Slovakia later today. [sentence as received]

In a discussion of the possibilities of economic cooperation the two officials dealt with cooperation between Cuban and Czechoslovak enterprises, especially in the health, chemical and building industries.

Present during the discussion were Czechoslovak deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission Svatopluk Potac and Slovak Deputy Premier and chairman of the Slovak Planning Commission Pavol Bahyl. Also present was Cuban Ambassador Mario Rodriguez Martinez.

Jakes Talks

LD041949 Prague CTK in English 1906 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 4 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium Member and Central Committee Secretary Milos Jakes received here today Cuban Deputy Premier and Chairman of the Central Planning Commission Jose Lopez Moreno, currently on a working visit to Czechoslovakia.

They informed each other of the economic and political situation in their countries and or the implementation of the conclusions of their Communist Parties' Congress. They also appreciated the Czechoslovak-Cuban economic and scientific-technological cooperation and expressed interest in its further extension.

Economic Protocol Signed

LD042135 Prague CTK in English 2055 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 3 (CTK) -- A final protocol on coordinaton of national economic plans for the 1986-1990 period was signed here today by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Svatopluk Potac and Cuban Deputy Premier and Chairman of the Central Planning Commission Jose Lopez Moreno. The document reflects dynamic development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries. In the future period their goods exchange will increase by more than 35 percent compared with the 1981-1985 period.

Jose Lopez Moreno arrived for a visit to Czechoslovakia yesterday.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON STROUGAL VISIT TO CANADA

Holds News Conference

LD062106 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Kvetoslav Faix, our special correspondent who accompanied Federal Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal during his tour of Canada, returned from Ottawa this morning. Listen now to his report on yesterday's press conference in Ottawa:

Last night, after concluding very intensive talks with the highest Canadian representatives, Prime Minister Mulroney, Governor General Sauve and External Affairs Secretary Clark, Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal received Canadian and Czechoslovak journalists at a press conference held at the Czechoslovak Embassy in Ottawa.

In a brief introductory speech he stressed that both the course of the world exhibition, Expo 86, and the talks he conducted with the representatives of the provincial governments of British Columbia, Ontario, and especially the talks he had in Ottawa with the highest Canadian representatives, showed that Czechoslovakia has a good name in Canada, that Canada is interested in expanding and intensifying economic, trade, and scientific and technological cooperation with our country.

[Begin Strougal recording] The most extensive talks were held today. I believe that the talks, which lasted several hours, enabled us to clarify aspects of the international situation enabled us to clarify aspects of the international situation and international politics, particularly in light of the conclusions reached at the meeting of the Warsaw Pact countries. The reaction to our views was in essence a positive one, although no specific attitude was expressed as to the different proposals that were made. Naturally, we discussed in great detail bilateral relations and signed an agreement with Clark, an agreement on mutual economic, scientific, and technological cooperation. There were specific discussions involving particular projects, projects for the exports from Canada to Czechoslovakia and some possibilities of increasing our exports to Canada, and we will be trying to implement them and translate them into practical actions in the coming months. [end recording]

Replying to a question put to him jointly by Czechoslovak media correspondents as to where he saw the significance of the first visit by a Czechoslovak prime minister in the history of relations between Czechoslovakia and Canada, Comrade Strougal said:

[Begin Strougal recording] I think that we have gotten to know each other better and we have clarified our mutual possibilities. We have also gotten to know each other at a lower level, at a level of businessmen and bankers. We were able to meet the people from the provinces, and after all, this is the first contact by a prime minister of Czechoslovakia in Canada. The talks were very open. I am not saying that we always praised each other. I am not saying that we have always found a common platform or common agreement, but we have agreed in one particular thing -- namely that economic cooperation can be expanded considerably. This is borne out by the signing of the agreement on mutual cooperation. Cultural cooperation can be put on a more broad basis. The Czech and Slovak culture is very well appreciated here in Canada. Regarding Expo 86, although subjected to criticism, the Czechoslovak participation has been appreciated very much. Our stand at Expo 67, held in Montreal, was equally successful and built our reputation. Czechoslovak design was reflected not only in our pavillion but also in other places in Expo 86.

I must say that the Canadian side also has shown positive interest in political contacts, which was expressed in essence in the question put forward here, that is in upgrading the role of small and medium powers in the foreign policy area. [end recording]

Other questions asked by Canadian journalists concerned the tasks Czechoslovak policy places before itself, specific projects of mutual economic and trade cooperation, and, as it cannot be otherwise in Canada, also Czechoslovak ice hockey. Comrade Strougal voiced the conviction that Czechoslovak ice hockey players, despite present difficulties, soon once again will haul themselves up to world standards.

Sincere, open, and witty replies by Comrade strougal created a truly friendly atmosphere and Canadian colleagues did not make any secrets of their disappointement when the Czechoslovak prime minister has to end the press conference because he was called upon to welcome official Canadian guests at a gala reception given by Czechoslovak ambassador Buzek. One Candian colleague told me: Your prime minister made a great impression on us.

Strougal Returns Home

LD061527 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Czechoslovak Government, this morning returned home from his visit to Canada made at the invittion of the Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney.

Lubomir Strougal and the members of the delegation were welcomed at Prague Ruzyne airport by deputy premiers of the federal government, Ladislav Gerle and Miroslav Toman; Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense; and Vratislav Vajnar, federal minister of the interior.

LENART ADDRESSES CELEBRATIONS IN SLOVAK CITY

LD062332 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Today was an especially festive day for the inhabitants of the central Slovak village of Lovinobana and for all employees of the Slovak Magnesite Works, national enterpirse. Simultaneously with the mineworkers and power workers day, they observed another important anniversary: 100 years since the beginning of the processing of magnesite, 40 years since the founding of the enterpirse, and the 7th centenary since the founding of the village of Lovinobana. Today's celebration were attended by a party and government delegation headed by Josef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. [passage omitted] In his address to a gala meeting Comrade Lenart said, among other things:

[Begin Lenart recording] Our society has invested considerable resources for the advancement of the magnesite industry, which has taken up an important position in the national economu. Its development was, as was already recalled, one of the conditions of building Czechoslovakia's metallurgical ad engineering industry, which formed the basis of the new expansion of our economy and contributed to the industrialization of the fraternal socialist countries.

Our products are at the same time an important item of our exports, based on the domestic raw material base with a high proportion of national labor. They are thus a valuable currency, which enables the purchase of other raw materials. This is borne out by the fact that as of last week we had exported close to 60 percent of products, out of which two-thirds went to the socialist countries.

It is significant that the export of magnesite products to the USSR is on the increase. Since 1980, it has increased tenfold and exports to other socialist countries by more than twofold. Despite the stagnation in the manufacture of steel in the capitalist states, we have been maintaining our positions on these markets also. When we say that magnesite is our unique natural wealth, it is our duty to use it effectively to an increasingly greater degree. This means adapting ourselves fully, both to our domestic and foreign customers.

In the interest and with the aim of making rational use of the geological deposits of magnesite for the needs of Czechoslovak industry, for the needs of the CEMA member countries, and for increasing exports into the socialist states, the Federal Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering proposed a concept of the development of this branch, which the federal government has approved. During the current 5-year plan our society will invest into the development and modernization of the magnesite industry in excess of KCS 1.7 billion. This will be manifested, especially in the metallurgical industry, in increasing markedly the life of metallurgical plants through the use of your products of top qualities. This will bring very desirable savings of fuel and energy, a multiple reduction of the standard inputs of fire-resistant materials per metric ton of steel produced, not small savings of manpower, and others. This will furthermore enable the elimination of imports of some kinds of fire-resistant products and on the contrary, will increase our exports substantially, roughly to the tune of KCS 600 million in foreign exchange annually, according to preliminary calculations. In this lies the great economic and social significance of the program you are implementing, a program that is most demanding from the viewpoint of technical and technological reconstruction in the existing history of your branch. [end recording]
[passage omitted]

HAMAN ADDRESSES OSTRAVA ENERGY WORKERS

LD061206 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] A meeting held today in Ostrava to mark Miners and Energy Workers day dealt with the results achieved and the future tasks of miners of the Ostrava-Karvina coalfield, North Moravian energy workers, gas industry workers, and geologists. It was attended by Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Vaclav Vaclavik, leading secretary of the North Moravian regional party committee; Vlastimil Ehrenberger, minister of fuel and power; and other officials.

Comrade Josef Haman gave a speech in which he thanked the miners and other workers for their arduous and dedicated work and for the results achieved in extracting coal, ore, and minerals. In his speech, he laid particular emphasis on the need to assert consistently the political strategy of the 17th CPCZ Congress and to fulfill the tasks of the 8th 5-Year Plan primarily through intensified efforts in all workplaces and at all levels of management.

HONECKER ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON UPCOMING SARTZETAKIS VISIT

LD082248 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1701 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received representatives of the Greek mass media in State Council offices on Monday. The group is in the GDR on a several-day information visit concerning the forthcoming official visit by President of the Greek Republic Khristos Sartzetakis. [East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 1558 GMT on 8 September adds in a similar report that "President of the Greek Republic Khristos Sartzetakis will pay a state visit to the GDR from 15 to 18 September"]

Erich Honecker answered numerous questions on the international situation, GDR foreign policy, and bilateral relations that were asked by journalists from leading Greek daily papers and television as well as the news agency of Greece.

Erich Honecker stated that he was pleased with the upcoming visit by the Greek president as well as with the opportunity to continue the dialogue they started last year in Athens. He noted with satisfaction that relations between the GDR and Greece developed well and steadily in many areas. Important initiatives for useful and beneficial cooperation resulted from the political dialogue between the state leaders, governments, and various social forces in both countries, a dialogue that was held repeatedly in a constructive spirit and an open atmosphere.

SED, SPD BUNDESTAG GROUPS BEGIN ARMS TALKS

LD051234 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1029 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 5 Sep (ADN) -- The working group of the SED Central Committee and the SPD Bundestag group began their sixth round of discussions on "Principles for a nuclear-weapon-free zone in central Europe" in Berlin on Friday.

Taking part in the working meeting for the SED are: Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Professor Karl Lanius, director of the High Energy Physics Institute; Karl-Heinz Wagner, staff member of the SED Central Committee; Dr Guenter Hillmann, sector head in the GDR Foreign Ministry.

For the SPD Bundestag group: Egon Bahr, chairman of the committee on disarmament and arms control in the German Bundestag and member of the SPD Presidium; Karsten Voigt, chairman of the working party on chemical disarmament and representative of the foreign policy working party of the SPD Bundestag group, member of the executive of the SPD Bundestag group and of the SPD Executive; Erwin Horn, member of the executive of the SPD Bundestag group; Dr Hermann Scheer, representative of the SPD Bundestag group's working party on disarmament and arms control, and member of the SPD party council; Dr We Stehr, SPD Bundestag group expert on disarmament and arms control.

FRG INTERIOR MINISTER MAKES 'REVANCHIST DEMANDS'

LD082348 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] FRG Interior Minister Zimmermann had himself awarded the Order for Services to the German East on the so-called Day of the Homeland in West Berlin. According to the statute of the order, which was presented by revanchist leader Czaja [Herbert Czaja, president of the Association of Expellees] -- the GDR and large parts of Poland, the Soviet Union and the CSSR belong to the German East. In a speech of thanks, Zimmermanan used old revanchist demands. He called for a change in the situation in Europe resulting from World War II and postwar developments. Zimmermann forgot that the borders of all states on the continent have also been embedded in the treaties between the FRG and the socialist states. Zimmermann said that he did not consider the borders as final and unchangeable. As ADN notes, his speech cannot be brought into harmony with FRG Government statements advocating peaceful, prosperous relations of cooperation with the GDR and the other states in Europe.

WILLI STOPH RECEIVES CAMBODIAN DELEGATION

AU061900 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 2 September Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and SED Central Committee Politburo member, received the delegation of the Cambodian National Assembly headed by its president, Chea Sim, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee Politburo.

Willi Stoph briefed his guests on ths manifold initiatives of the working people to implement the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress, which are expressed in high performances in fulfilling the challenging aims of the 1986 economic plan. The GDR people regard the universal strengthening of their socialist state as an efficient contribution to the worldwide struggle to preserve peace and prevent a nuclear catastrophe. In this spirit the GDR supports in its foreign policy the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Warsaw Pact states at their Budapest meeting. The decision announced by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, to prolong the Soviet nuclear test ban until the beginning of the 1987 was met with special approval and support.

Chea Sim reported on the successful domestic political development of Cambodia as well as on its foreign policy aimed at international detente and safeguarding peace. Due to the great efforts of the Kampuchean working people in implementing the trail blazing resolutions of the Fifth KPRP Congress, economic reconstruction is making good progress. Since the liberation from the Pol Pot regime the GDR has granted comprehensive solidary support to the Kampuchean people, something for which he conveyed the cordial thanks of the party and state leadership of Cambodia.

Both politicians praised the level of bilateral relations and expressed the certainty that the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of both states will continually develop.

The cordial meeting was attended by Sieglinde Metten, GDR People's Chamber deputy and member of the Presidium and Secretariat of the National Council of the GDR National Front. Also present was (Phi) Thach, Cambodia's ambassador to the GDR.

Fischer Meets Chea Sim

LD061413 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1743 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 5 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Chea Sim, president of the Cambodian National Assembly and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, expressed during an exchange of views in Berlin on Friday their concern about the continuing tense international situation. The two sides paid tribute to the extension of the Soviet unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests as an expression of the consistent policy in the interest of peace, which was setting signs for a change for the better in international relations that could not be overlooked. Oskar Fischer said that the latest proposals by the three states of Indochina for solving all contentious issues in Southeast Asia and the creation of a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation in that region served precisely this objective and met with the support of the GDR.

Oskar Fischer and Chea Sim concurred in noting that the relations between the two states have been developing successfully on the basis of the friendly treaty of 18 March 1980. They affirmed their determination to develop the fraternal cooperation between the GDR and Cambodia.

The delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Cambodia will end its GDR visit of several days on Saturday.

MINISTRY PUBLISHES GRAIN HARVEST STATISTICS

AU021429 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30-31 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- According to information from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Foodstuffs, the grain harvest has mainly been concluded, except for some extremely difficult areas and some areas in the medium-high mountain ranges. The cooperative peasants and workers in socialist agriculture and their helpers from the villages and partner enterprises have achieved excellent performances. Guided by the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, they have harvested the grain speedily and with low losses. We also have to stress the work of the socialist youth association which declared the grain harvest in many places to be FDJ initiatives. The state procurement plan was fulfilled as early as 19 August.

The preliminary average yield per hectare amounts to 45.8 decitons, our country's total yield amounts to 11.5 million metric tons. With this the best harvest to date, that of 1985, has been repeated for grain.

Catch crops were sown on more than 1 million hectares. This is the largest area to date.

The individual bezirke contributed to the result in grain production with the following perliminary hectare yields:

	Harvested Area in percent	Yield per hectare in decitons	Total yield in metric tons
GDR	94.2	45.8	11,500,000
Rostock	92.7	49.2	
Schwerin	97.4	41.1	
Neubrandenbrug	100.0	44.0	
Potsdam	100.0	36.8	
Frankfurt	100.0	39.3	
Cottbus	100.0	36.2	
Berlin	100.0	41.3	
Magdeburg	98.6	47.4	
Halle	90.0	53.5	
Leipzig	99.4	54.0	
Erfurt	75.5	50.2	
Gera	86.1	49.0	
Suhl	80.6	39.2	
Dresden	94.5	49.1	
Karl-Marx-Stadt	82.4	48.9	

Development of Grain Production

	Yield per hectare in decitons	Total yield in kilotons
1971-75	36.2	8,679
1976-80	35.8	9,038
1981-85	41.3	10,388

Plan fulfillment in animal products as of 27 August 1986

	Plan	Current results	Overfulfillment
Slaughter animals in kilotons	1,710.9	1,751.0	40.1
Milk in kilotons	4,910.6	5,236.2	325.6
Eggs, in millions of units	3,387.0	3,417.0	30.0

The cooperative peasants and workers in socialist agriculture and their helpers thus successfully fulfilled the pledges they had accepted in honor of the 11th SED Party Congress. Their initiatives are fully characterized by the competition in preparation for the 13th GDR Peasants Congress which will take place in Schwerin in May 1987. Once more, the teamwork between peasants, workers in socialist agriculture, the entire village population, the workers in the kreis enterprises for agricultural technology, in the centers of agricultural chemistry, the joint [zwischenbetrieblich] building organizations, the grain marketing enterprises, in agricultural machine-building, chemical industry, and other industrial sectors, and the Peasants Mutual Aid Association and its Peasants' Trade Cooperative has proved its worth. They all deserve gratitude and recognition.

Now the LPGs, state farms, and their cooperatives are directing all efforts toward harvesting root crops, fruits, and fodder crops with low losses, toward speedily clearing away straw and sowing the winter seed at the most favorable time from an agrotechnical point of view. In this way they are creating the preconditions for high yields and performances in next year's crop and animal production and are thus helping to implement the economic strategy that was decided by the 11th SED Congress.

KADAR, OTHERS GREET BULGARIA ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

LD082134 Budapest MTI in English 1607 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 8 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Pal Losonczi president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and Prime Minister Gyrogy Lazar sent a telegram of greerings to Todor Zhivkov general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, president of the State Council of the People's Repbulic of Bulgaria, and to Prime Minister Georgi Atanasov on the occassion of the national holiday of Bulgaria, the victory of socialist revolution and the 42nd anniversary of the liberation of that country.

The telegram stresses:

"The Hungarian people have followed the constructive operations of the workers of Bulgaria, the achievements they have made under the leadership of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, that have contributed to advancing the national economy, the enrichment of science and culture and the flowering of Bulgaria, with deep-reaching approval and high esteem.

"We are happy to conclude that the traditional friendship of our peoples, and the cooperation of our parties and countries are advancing successfully based upon the principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalism. Our joint activity within the Warsaw Treaty and the CMEA have done a good service to the interests of the socialist community and the cause of socialism.

"On your national holiday we would like to wish continued success to the friendly people of Bulgaria, and to you in implementing the resolutions of the 13th Congress of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, and in your responsible activity in the interests of the flowering of your socialist land."

PARTY OFFICIALS GREET, VISIT NORTH KOREANS

Leaders Salute DPRK

LD082202 Budapest MTI in English 1640 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 8 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' party, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Prime Minister Gyrogy Lazar sent a telegram of greetings to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, president of the Democratric People's Republic of Korea and to Kang Song-san, premier of the Administrative Council, on the national holiday of the DPRK, the 38th anniversary of the proclamation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The telegram stresses:

"In the nearly four decades that have gone by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has achieved major success in the building of socialist society.

"The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Hungarian Government and the working people support the Korean Workers' Party and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its efforts to create peace and security in the region, to shape the favourable atmosphere required for the peaceful and democratic unification of their land, and in their constructive initiatives.

"We assess with joy that relations between our parties and countries have been expanding year after year and have become enriched with significant achievements. We are convinced that the further intensification of cooperation will contribute to advancing the forces of socialism and social progress, to promoting the common cause of international peace and security.

On the national holiday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea we wish you and the workers of Korea continued success in your struggle for the flowering of your socialist homeland."

Military Delegation Arrives

LD082031 Budapest MTI in English 1400 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 8 (MTI) -- A military delegation, headed by Army General O Kuk-yol chief-of-staff of the People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and member of the Political Committee of the CC of the Korean Workers' Party, arrived in Hungary on an official friendship visit on the invitation of Lieutenant General Jozsef Pacsek, chief-of-staff of the Hungarian People's Army and deputy minister of defence.

Finance Minister Meets Counterpart

LD082143 Budapest MTI in English 1613 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 8 (MTI) -- On invitation of the Minister of Finance of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Madame Yun Ki-chong, Hungarian Minister of Finance Istvan Hetenyi arrived in Pyongyang Monday for an official, friendly visit. Istvan Hetenyi is to hold talks with Madame Yun Ki-chong, and with other economic leaders of the DPR Korea.

NEPSZABADSAG ON IMPROVEMENT IN SOVIET-CHINESE RELATIONS

AU051213 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Sep 86 p 2

[Article by Peter Barbaras: "Without a Question Mark"]

[Text] The most recent phase in Soviet-Chinese relations does not resemble the concept of the great leap forward. But fast and spectacular changes are nowadays not characteristic of other areas of Chinese policy either. However, it is not a standstill that characterizes relations between Moscow and Beijing. It is only difficult to follow the motion.

Four years ago we used as the headline to an article of ours commenting on relations between the two countries: "Moving Away From Deadlock?" The question mark was definitely justified at that time because the world tried to regard Beijing's invitation to Soviet athletes in 1982 as some sort of progress. There was hardly a much more exciting event in the relations between the two countries. This in spite of the fact that THE GUARDIAN of London called Leonid Brezhnev's Tashkent speech "the most serious opening attempt" and THE FINANCIAL TIMES called it "the most earnest conciliatory gesture in the last one and a half decades." The Soviet side, therefore, saw no reason at the beginning of the eighties to prevent a considerable increase in cooperation, in addition to receiving mutual visits.

It is worth reminding our readers about this because the Western press tends to forget that the Soviet demand to improve relations with China was not new. It is so much so that we can hardly find a year in the past one and a half decades when Moscow did not come up with initiatives in that direction.

In 1970 Moscow proposed the signing of an interstate agreement that would have excluded an attack against each other. In 1971 the Soviet Government wanted to sign an agreement renouncing the use of force. In 1973 the Soviet Union proposed on agreement on the peaceful settling of border issues. In 1975 the CPSU Central Committee plenum confirmed that the Soviet Union was ready to restore its friendship and cooperation with the Chinese people. In 1976 the Soviet press stopped publishing articles critical of China. In 1978 the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet proposed to publish a joint communique on the principles of the relations between the two countries, and so on.

However, the relations between the two countries did not develop at the speed desired by the Soviet Union. Although with small steps, we have nevertheless moved far away from the vibrating events of confrontation. To achieve this, of course, a change in the Chinese attitude was also necessary. Leading Chinese statesmen's statements in the past years signaled that Beijing, even with its preconditions, was searching for the road to cooperation that would be useful for it too. Too much distrust has accumulated, however, which makes this path difficult. Nevertheless, there is an increasing number of encouraging signs that both sides are striving to eliminate the genuine obstacles and to forget those times when even moving away from the deadlock was questionable.

In the most recent history of the relations beween the two big powers, Mikhail Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok at the end of July this year definitely occupies a prominent place. This position takes into account the Chinese leadership's fears and strives to disperse Beijing's feelings of being surrounded by taking practical steps in this direction.

The Soviet Union will pull six regiments out of Afghanistan; together with the government in Ulanbaatar, the Soviet Union is considering the withdrawal of a considerable number of troops from Mongolia. The Soviet Union is ready to negotiate on a proportional reduction of armed forces stationed on both sides of the Soviet-Chinese border. The Soviet Union is also ready to demarcate the frontiers along the main current of the rivers, something that would place several Soviet islands -- among them Damanskiy Island, the site of previous battles -- under Chinese control.

All these are in harmony with the Soviet efforts to include the Asian-Pacific area in a comprehensive system of international security.

One month after the Vladivostok proposals, it is possible to gauge Beijing's reaction well, a reaction that can perhaps best be characterized as cautious. While welcoming Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals for the normalization of relations, China also expressed their displeasure with the fact that the proposals did not include the issue of the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. This sort of duality is a recurring pattern in the various Chinese manifestations. On the one hand, they do not try to underrate the gestures made by the Soviet leadership, on the other hand, they continue to keep on the agenda the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan and the Vietnamese one in Cambodia, facts that the Chinese consider to be the greatest obstacle in the path of normalization.

Nevertheless, some events of past weeks show that, in spite of the obstacles mentioned by Beijing, the relations between the two countries continue to brighten. The Soviet premier was also present among the 300,000 visitors to the Chinese exhibition in Moscow, an exhibition that has drawn great interest. It was announced in Moscow that a 40-volume series will be published entitled "The Library of Chinese Literature."

The wives of the Soviet leaders were invited to a fashion show held at the Chinese Embassy in Moscow. Such news in itself would have been a sensation of few years ago. Nowadays we are getting used to the mutual gestures as natural.

The time passed when it was inconceivable for a Soviet first deputy premier to travel to China for acupuncture and to meet Chinese leaders. This time, this happened with Ivan Arkhipov. And, Nikolay Talyzin, chairman of the National Planning Committee, is going to be a guest in Beijing.

Are these small steps? Compared with what the Soviet Union is proposing, perhaps they are. Gorbachev's Vladivostok speech proposed a wide area of cooperation to the Chinese leadership, from a comprehensive exchange of experiences to the training of Chinese cosmonauts. We probably still have a long way to go to achieve that. But we are coming increasingly close to the point when we can call the relations between the two socialist big powers, at least concerning interstate relations, as settled.

MEASURES TO ALLEVIATE DROUGHT DAMAGE ADOPTED

AU051723 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Sep 86 p 1

[MTI report: "Short-Term Credits and Suspended Tax Payments -- Measures Aimed at Alleviating the Damage Caused by the Drought"]

[Text] As a result of the considerable loss of production caused by drought -- a drought that has been going on for years in certain areas -- some agricultural enterprises are in an extremely unfavorable economic and financial situation. Therefore, in addition to the efforts and the burden accepted by the affected enterprises, central financial measures will also be taken by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food and the Hungarian National Bank. The measures are aimed at reducing the drought's effects and ensuring the financial conditions for continuous farming and for the tasks that create a foundation for the coming year's yield.
The measures will affect those large agricultural plants that face a 20 percent drop in the yield value of crops as compared to the average of the previous 3 years.

The financial measures affecting the large agricultural plants hit by the drought are as follows:

-- Large plants hit by drought may receive short-term credits from the Hungarian National Bank, valid until 31 December 1986, in order to cover expenditures necessary to ensure continuous production and to create the foundation for next year's yield (to buy fodder, seeds, fertilizers, etc.). Wherever necessary, they may receive a production credit payable from sales made during a 1-year period; 7 percent of the interest on these credits will be reimbursed by the budget. Those large plants that cover their drought losses, resulting from a decrease in stocks, from their own turnover capital may receive a forward-turnover credit [forgoalap-megelolegezesi hite], which has an expiration time of 2 to 5 years; a similar 7 percent of the interest on these credits, due at the end of 1987, may be claimed. In the case of firms suffering from repeated natural disasters, the entire interest on the credit given them will be covered by the state budget.

-- Since the forms of income regulations based on output and the output indicators (added value, net income) in the agricultural sector are significantly influenced by the drought losses, the measures will allow the income regulatory taxes for 1986 to be suspended, and if certain conditions are fulfilled in 1987, for them to be annulled. If the yield is less than the amount required from an employee, it is not necessary to include in the tax assessment on wages the allowance received for produce delivery from household plots and additional plots [illetmenyfold]

The drought-hit large plants may only receive the allowances if the average annual increase does not go beyond 5.5 percent, or if it does, if the wage increase implemented was introduced after 31 August and if no revenue shares will be paid as regards the 1986 results.

-- The country councils will reduce the estate tax on that portion of the land on which cereals, maize, and other field plants are grown if the yield of these crops has dropped at least 25 percent below the comparable base.

-- Farms with unfavorable conditions do not need to deduct the price additional for extra purchases if, due to yield losses, they buy a larger amount of fodder.

-- Among the large plants with probable deficits due to drought losses, those farms that closed with a deficit in 1983-85 -- in spite of this year's losses -- may write off the entire amount of their amortization.

-- The large agricultural plants hit by the drought do not need to pay the net advance payment for wage taxes. Decisions will be made later about the state support available to restore the financial balance of the farms most severely hit by the drought and where a deficit is probable.

BRIEFS

POLISH-ECONOMIC TIES -- Budapest, Sep 5 -- To implement the tasks of the comprehensive programme for the development of relations between Poland and Hungary, signed on October 24, 1984, both sides agreed on a schedule until 2000. The schedule, signed today by Vice-Premier J. Koziol and J. Marjai, has an open character and can be made more precise and complete. It includes long-range tasks in mining and power engineering, new materials and components, car production, electronics, automation, pharmacy, plant protection agents, synthetic materials, and biotechnology. The interested ministries are to develop joint concepts of cooperation in handling the specific tasks and then submit proposals as for the concrete forms and alternatives (specialization and co-production or joint ventures or jointly owned enterprises, etc.). On this basis they will sign detailed contracts and agreements. A Polish-Hungarian committee for economic, scientific, and technological cooperation supervises the fulfillment of the schedule. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2037 GMT 5 Sep 86 LD]

DPA: GEN JARUZELSKI TO VISIT PRC 28 SEP

LD081121 Hamburg DPA in German 1038 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, 8 Sep (DPA) -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish state and party leader, has said that he is coming to Beijing at the end of September, thus sealing the reconciliation between Moscow's closest Eastern European allies and the PRC even before Erich Honecker, the SED leader. As was reliably learned on Monday, Jaruzelski, who is traveling first to Mongolia and the DPRK, will probably be arriving in the Chinese capital on 28 September.

The general's initiative -- his visit was originally planned for a later date -- has, according to this information, annoyed East Berlin and also embarrassed the Chinese Government. After diplomatic complications between Warsaw and Beijing, it has now been decided to grade Jaruzelski's trip as a working visit and thus put it on a lower protocol level than Honecker's official visit which has been announced by both sides for the end of October. As was said in the official announcement at the time, the CDR Council of State chairman and SED boss is taking up a joint invitation by Li Xiannian, the president, and Hu Yaobang, the Communist Party general secretary.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION WITH USSR OUTLINED

AU072010 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 1 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Statement by Jozef Koziol, deputy chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, to RZECZPOSPOLITA: "Working Together To Achieve Self-Sufficiency in Food"; date and place not given -- first paragraph is RZECZPOSPOLITA introduction]

[Text] From 25 to 28 August government delegations representing Poland and the USSR held talks in Warsaw on cooperation in the fields of agriculture and food production. The delegations were headed by Jozef Koziol, deputy chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, and Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Agroindustrial Committee. What were the talks about? What results did they produce? This is what a representative of RZECZPOSPOLITA was told about the subject by Jozef Koziol, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

During recent years economic and scientific and technological cooperation between Poland and the USSR in agriculture and food production has increased significantly. This cooperation is based on the comprehensive, long-term program for economic and scientific and technological cooperation up to the year 2000; it occupies an important part in the program. Both Poland and the USSR have decided to significantly accelerate the development of these sectors of the economy so as to achieve self-sufficiency in food in as short a time as possible. It is easier to realize this objective by way of a joint effort, through the rational division of labor and economic and scientific and technological exchange. Both the 10th PZPR Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress advocated the expansion of mutual cooperation between CEMA countries, which includes agriculture and food production. Let us recall that our food production program, which was adopted at a joint plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL National Committee, also stressed the need to increase the role of agricultural produce and foodstuffs in foreign trade.

Our talks with the Soviet delegation helped to expand cooperation in these areas, and enriched this cooperation by giving it new forms. I believe that the talks were viewed by both sides as a complete success. Our cooperation with the USSR covers the entire food production complex, which includes chemical, engineering, and construction industries, light industry, and education, -- of course, cooperation in these areas relates to farming and the processing of agricultural produce. The forms of cooperation were enriched by extending them to embrace a productjon undertakings, the exchange of technology, production cooperation, and -- we considered this particularly important -- scientific and technological research work.

We also decided to significantly increase trade in agricultural produce that foodstuffs. For instance, between 1986 and 1990 it will increase by more than 50 percent compared with the previous 5-year period, while the rate of increase in our exports to the USSR will be even higher. Under the terms of the agreement that was signed during the visit our exports will consist primarily of fruit, vegetables, fruit and vegetables products, and flowers. We have an abundance of market gardening produce in our country, the standard of market gardening is high, and we can easily raise exports in the market of our Soviet firiends without suffering any losses in supplies to our own market.

The agreement is a long-term one -- it covers the period up to the year 2000 -- and creates a lasting foundation for export-oriented market gardening in Poland. The basic idea behind this long-term agreement -- which our market gardeners requested -- is that the Polish producer will obtain a stable, permanent, and guaranteed market whereas the Soviet consumer will in return be assured a steady supply of high quality fruit, vegetables, and flowers. It is worth adding that the agreement makes it possible to expand the transportation base for market gardening produce and ensures the provision of refrigerated transportation, which is essential for exports of this kind.

The levels of exports that have been agreed do not rule out there being further opportunities for developing trade. We are for example, interested in increasing sales to the USSR of potatoes, onions, rye, drugs used in veterinary medicine, certain items of machinery and equipment used in the food and catering industries, and the construction of certain kinds of installations in the USSR.

What will we receive in return? We are particularly interested in Soviet land reclamation equipment, including drainage machinery, heavy-duty tractors, certain items of agricultrual machinery, and spare parts. We will also buy certain types of seed from the USSR and want to expand trade in consumer goods in areas located near our common border.

Together with the USSR, we will build joint factories for the food industry, and in many cases we will benefit from Soviet help in the form or credits and materials.

During the Soviet delegation's visit to Poland we exchanged information with our Soviet partners on the state of agriculture and food production in both our countries. The chairman of the USSR delegation, Deputy Premier Vsevolod Murakhovskiy also visited a number of farms, including private ones, and processing plants and scientific research centers.

The Soviet Union has shown itself to be our relialbe partner. The Soviet Union provided us with valuable assistance when Poland was feeling the painful effects of the sanctions imposed against her by certain capitalist states, and by the United States in particular.

We are firmly convinced that as a result of the talks -- which took place in a cordial atmosphere, in the spirit of mutual understanding and complete agremeent with regard to goals -- our cooperation with the USSR in agriculture and food production will acquire even more momentum and will contribute to the fuller satisfaction of the foodstuff needs of our two countries.

'FINAL' COMMUNIQUE ON CHERNOBYL AFTERMATH ISSUED

LD081203 Warsaw PAP in English 0725 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 8 -- In line with the Council of Ministers' recommendation, the government commission for monitoring radiation and preventive measures has worked out the final version of its communique, PAP journalist reported.

On June 20 this year, the Council of Minister closely examined and approved of this document, passing further recommendation to enclose a number of details and supplementary data, and decided to render it open to the public opinion.

As a result of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant and radiation risk in Poland, a government commission for monitoring radiation and preventive measures was brought to life on April 29, presided over by Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda. During a month and a half of its work, the commission held 12 sesssions which focused on the analysis of data concerning radiological contamination all over the country and the evaluation of the potential exposure conditions the population would face. Possible variants of the development of radiation risk were being examined. Reports of Soviet specialists, the knowledge and opinions of Polish scientists and experts, as well as recommendations of the International Atomic Energy Agency were taken into account.

On this basis, the commission worked out conclusions and gave advice to the population concerning, among other things, the way it should behave and that it should reduce the consumption of some foodstuffs. Also, recommendations concerning the implementation of current tasks were passed to heads of individual ministers. Meanwhile, the commission checked the realization of decisions and recommendations. Society was being constantly informed about radiological situation in Poland and proceedings made.

On June 18, the commission gathered for the last time to examine and adopt the report on its activity. The report comprises 113 pages and includes data on the state of radiological protection on Poland before the Chernobyl accident, exposure conditions following the accident, as well as suggestions to make use of the experience as concerns the functioning of the state in the conditions of radiation risk.

Let us recall that at about 9 a.m. on April 28, the Central Laboratory for Radiologial Protection (CLOR) received an information from a radiological contamination monitoring station of the Institute for Meteorology and Water Economy (IMGW) in Mikolajki (north-eastern Poland) about a rapid increase of air radioactivity.

At the same time, an increase in radioactive contamination of the air was detected by CLOR and IMGW station in Warsaw. Also, the Atomic Energy Institute in Swierk (near Warsaw) reported the growth of the dose and contamination level. Due to the analysis of the situation, new radiation monitoring posts were being established at other stations. The data collected influenced the decision on appointing the government commission, which held its first session on April 29 in the morning.

According to the report, radiation fallout on April 27 found most dangerous for Poland since it was then that air from the spot of the accident came directly over Poland's north-eastern territory and at the same time the plume which had previously reached the Baltic Sea was passing over Poland. IMGW maps included in the report serve to illustrate this.

The report also includes tables of average and maximum measurements provided by daily reports on radiological situation in Poland. According to these data, highest doses were measured between April 29 and May 3. The highest rate of gamma radiation dose was registered in Biala Podlaska on April 29 and was 0.45 miliroentgen ph. This rate decreased on May 10 to reach 0.02 mrph, and was still falling.

The maximum contamination of air, particularly with active iodine, was measured in Mikolajki on May 29 reaching 571 bq per cu metres. As of May 1 the level of airborne radioactivity started to fall rapidly. First cases of milk contamination were found on April 28, while the highest figure, that is, 2,000 bq/1 was registered the day after in the Liblin region, on the following days contamination level was slowly falling. In case, milk delivered to dairies exceeded permissible level of 1,000 bqpl, it was not sent to the market.

The report also carried data concerning surface and tap water right after the accident. Also presented were levels of soil and grass contamination. Contamination and dose measurements happened to vary from area to area, even if the areas in question were lying in a very close vicinity. Measurements of green vegetables were conducted as of April 30. This refers mainly to lettuce, sorrel, spinach, and chives, being most popular greens in our menu. Average contamination level between April 26 and May 30 was about 300 bq/kg (compared with the pre-accident level of 132 bq/kg). Meat samples were also examined, but they showed minor contamination. [passage missing due to PAP transmission interruption]

The distribution of radioactive contamination monitoring stations should be verified so as to ensure contamination monitoring all over the country. Even now it is necessary to establish four such stations. A system of conveying data to central levels must arise. Radioactive contamination stations at the central union of dairy cooperatives should be recreated. It is suggested to expand these stations and equip them with more advanced apparatus.

The report also includes proposals which should be taken into consideration when building nuclear energy objects in Poland.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that one of the most important technical-organizational means to ensure nuclear safety and radiological protection are formal and to the most minute detail controlled actions aimed at reaching high quality materials, elements, equipment, construction-assembly work, as well as the process of beginning and carrying out the production at nuclear power plants. [sentence as received]

Poland's share in creating an international system of nuclear safety and radiological protection in siting, designing, mounting, and operating nuclear power stations is also suggested by the document.

It is stressed that the government commission deems it necessary to elaborate state regulations of emergency proceedings both on the country's and regional scale on the basis of medical, social, and economic norms, and with regard to recommendations of international organizations Poland belongs to.

It is necessary to work out systems of an early notification of radiation risk basing on high-tech equipment, including means communications. [sentence as received] It is also stressed that bilateral and multilateral agreements with European countries operating nuclear power stations on the principles of mutual notification of accidents and elimination of the consequences should be brought about.

COMMUNIQUE RELEASED ON ORZECHOWSKI CSSR VISIT

LD072334 Warsaw PAP in English 2214 GMT 7 Sep 86

["Polish-Czechoslovak Communique -- Abridged" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Sep. 7 -- Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski paid an official, friendly visit to Czechoslovakia Sept. 5 and 6 at the invitation of Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek.

Minister Marian Orzechowski was received by General Secretary of the CPC CC, President of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak and by First Deputy Prime Minister Rudolf Rohlicek.

During the meetings the sides briefed each other on the realization of the resolutions of the 10th PUWP Congress and the 17th CPC Congress and expressed satisfaction at the comprehensive development of Polish-Czechoslovak cooperation in the political, social and economic spheres and in international relations.

Poland's and Czechoslovakia's foreign ministers reviewed Polish-Czechoslovak relations and the tasks tied with their development, in accordance with the decisions made during meetings held between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Gustav Husak and between Zbigniew Messner and Lubomir Strougal.

The ministers pointed to the importance of expanding contacts. Both stated with deep anxiety that due to the fault of imperialist states the situation in the world still remained tense and dangerous. The U.S. along with some other NATO-member states was stirring up a new round of the arms race and also continued deploying intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. With irresponsible stubbornness they strive to implement the programme of the so-called Strategic Defence Initiative, SDI, which leads to the militarization of space. The ministers pointed to the threat to peace which a possible European variant of this programme would pose.

The sides condemned neo-global trends, the imperialist policy "from the position of strength" in various parts of the world, the unceasing attempts at interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states, the practice of discrimination and blackmail in the sphere of economic relations and in other fields.

Both sides decisively rejected the efforts to put to question the reality of the postwar political and territorial order in Europe. The dangerous activities of revisionist and revanchist forces, especially in the FRG, threaten peace and security in Europe, they stated.

No one can treat the issue of providing security for the modern world otherwise than as a complex task which must be solved through political means.

Both sides expressed their full support for the peace programme of the Soviet Union and reaffirmed Poland's and Czechoslovakia's decisive will to act comprehensively on behalf of its realization in strict alliance with the remaining states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty.

The sides spoke out in favour of immediately putting to practice the programme of eliminating mass destruction weapons, especially nuclear weapons, in accordance with the proposal contained in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of January 15, 1986. The decision of the Soviet Government about prolonging once again the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests was deemed as exceptionally significant.

Both sides stressed the need to achieve agreement on the full elimination of intermediate-range missiles by the Soviet Union and the United States in the European zone. The issue of operational-tactical means of increased range, deployed in Czechoslovakia and the GDR, would be solved in this way.

Poland and Czechoslovakia affirmed the weight of new proposals on fundamental reduction of conventional weaponry and armed forces in Europe, contained in the Budapest address, for the further strengthening of security on our continent and in the world.

It was pointed out that the CSCE process played a irreplaceable role in the efforts to strengthen peace and security and develop cooperation on our continent. The sides spoke out for the positive ending of the Stockholm conference in the form of adopting a substantial document.

A conviction was expressed that the Vienna meeting would become an important impulse in the development of the all-European process.

Poland appreciates the proposal forwarded by the governments of Czechoslovakia and the GDR to the government of the FRG concerning the creation of a chemical weapons-free zone in Central Europe. At the same time Poland expresses readiness to join the proposed convention if the zone should be appropriately extended as regards its territorial range on the Western side.

The talks proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere and reaffirmed the full concordance of views on all issues discussed. Marian Orzechowski invited Bohuslav Chnoupek to pay official friendly visit to Polnd. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

MESSNER PRAISES TALKS WITH HUNGARY'S KADAR

LD052144 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Interview with Premier Zbigniew Messner at Okecie Airport on 5 September by unidentified reporter -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Mr Premier, we would like to ask you on behalf of our viewers how you evaluate your brief 2-day working visit to Budapest.

[Messner] As regards my impressions: The visit passed in accordance with the usual climate that exists between Hungarians and Poles.

This is a climate of friendship, warmth, mutual understanding, and a desire for mutual cooperation in all sectors. We think that a period has now come when our cooperation should be elevated to a higher level and all undertakintgs should be given more economic efficiency [words indistinct]. The way in which the visit was organized, its climate, were extremely warm [words indistinct].

[Reporter] Mr Premier, today's dispatches from Budapest report that during your conversation with secretary general, Janos Kadar, you talked about new possibilities for cooperation. What is behind this terse statement?

[Messner] First of all, I would like to say that this was the first opportunity in my life to have a direct conversation with Comrade Kadar, and I must state I am enchanted with his personality, his knowledge, experience, enormous wisdom, and the whole conversation in general. The new elements concern ways of seeking solutions which, on the basis of experience so far and on the basis of bilateral solutions adopted within CEMA, will have to be resolved.

For instance, the issue here involves mutual undertakings, joint enterprises, cooperation in electronics and motor industry, which already has -- in which we already have specific achievements -- but further development possibilities do exist -- and in the chemical industry, particularly in the pharmaceutical industry, in a few other spheres, and also in trade. That is of course because when our tourists go to Hungary they ask about supplies to the shops and the good manners in the shops.

I also had the opportunity to visit production cooperatives and get acquainted with high standards in agriculture, which is at a very high level. I also think that the talks I held during this visit showed new directions, and that is why, among others, a meeting of deputy premiers will be orgainzed in near future [words indistinct] put into practice -- so that we can move from various slogans and justified demands to concrete solutions.

Joint Communique Released

LD052219 Warsaw PAP in English 2050 GMT 5 Sep 86

["Joint Polish-Hungarian Communique -- Abridged" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Sep. 5 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Zbigniew Messner has paid in official visit of friendship to Hungary Sep. 4-5, at the invitation of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic Gyorgy Lazar.

Zbigniew Messner was received by General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Janos Kadar. The prime ministers exchanged views on the further development of bilateral relations and the current international situation. They stated with satisfaction that Polish-Hungarian cooperation was developing positively in all fields in the spirit of traditional friendship and on foundations of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Both spoke out for the further comprehensive development of mutual relations.

They underscored the decisive role which the systematic meetings between first secretary of the PUWP CC Wojciech Jaruzelski and General Secretary of the HSWP Janos Kadar played in the development of friendly relations betwen both nations and mutual cooperation.

Both prime ministers expressed satisfaction at the consistent implementation of the "comprehensive programme" of developing relations between both nations and mutual cooperation.

Both prime ministers expressed satisfaction at the consistent implementation of the "comprehensive programme" of developing relations between Poland and Hungary for the years 1984. [as received]

Goods turnover between both countries has increased from 650 million roubles in 1981 to 1,087 million roubles in 1985. Inter-governmental agreements have been signed in the fields of [words indistinct], wheat, sulphur and other raw materials and materials. The activity of the Polish-Hungarian enterprise Haldex has been prolonged. Various services rendered to each other have been significantly increased. Talks were held in the sphere of managing the economy.

Work on the coordination of plans for the years 1986-1990 has been successfully completed and a long-term trade agreement has been signed. In the current five-year period the mutual supplies of goods will reach 6.3 billion roubles and will 31 percent higher over the turnover in the previous five-year period. The share of machines and equipment in this trade is above 50 percent.

Both premiers stressed the great significance which the works on extending the framework of the "comprehensive programme" and charting out the tasks till the year 2000 had for the whole long-term cooperation. Vice Premiers Jozef Koziol and Jozsef Marjai signed a plan of the realization of the economic part of the "comprehensive programme." It takes into account the resolutions adopted at the meeting of CMEA-member states and contributes to putting them into effect. The plan covers long-term tasks in the field of mining, power, new materials and components, the car industry, electronization and automatization, pharmacy, pesticides, plastics and biotechnology.

The sides pointed to the key significance of scientific and technical progress, co-production and specialization of production. A programme of scientific and technical cooperation between Poland and Hungary for the years 1986-1990 was signed this year.

Many important agreements and contracts on cooperation have been prolonged on the basis of a mutually agreed programme of developing co-production and production specialization. New ones are being signed. The results achieved in the car, electronic, machine and chemical industry are especially worthy of notice. Cooperation is proceeding along activily in the field of mining, power and metallurgy as well as agriculture and the food-processing industry which are covered by a separate programme till 1990.

The sides deem as necessary to lift the effectiveness of economic cooperation, especially through creating joint enterprises and through direct contacts between economic organizations. The premiers stressed the need of arriving, in the possibly shortest time, at inter-governmental agreements on: main principles of joint economic activity of enterprises, organizations and groups and on direct cooperation between enterprises, scientific-research units, design-construction and other Polish and Hungarian organizations in such fields as: electronics, electrical engineering, data processing car industry, some branches of the chemical industry, including the pharmaceutical industry, and home trade.

Both sides attach big significance to maintaining and broadening of cooperation between social organizations and direct forms of exchange between voivodships, cities, plants, and also to tourist and sports exchange.

Both heads of government stated with anxiety that the international situation still remained dangerous and tense. This is the result of the policies of the most aggressive imperialist circles, especially the U.S., which strive to achieve military and strategic superiority over countries of the Warsaw Treaty and intensified the arms race.

The premiers of the governments of Poland and Hungary expressed a conviction that everything should be done to achieve a decisively positive change in the international situation, to halt the arms race, prevent its spread around the world and into space and move away the threat of nuclear war and achieve real disarmament.

While reviewing possibilities of solving the most burning international issues the sides made assurances regarding their decisive support for the programme of eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of this century which was presented by the Soviet Union in January, 1986. They stressed the validity of important proposals of Warsaw Treaty-member states concerning a significant decrease of armed forces and conventnional weaponry which were forwarded at the political consultative meeting of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty in June this year. The fundamental first step on the path leading to halting the nuclear arms race would be for the United States to also halt thermo-nuclear tests, following the example of the Soviet Union.

Poland and Hungary aim at creating such a common system of international security and cooperation which would simultaneously encompass the military, political, economic and humanitarian field.

Zbigniew Messner and Gyorgy Lazar stressed that unquestionable respect for the inviolability of the territorial and political reality shaped as a result of World War 2 and postwar development was the fundamental condition for creating a climate of trust, constructive cooperation and preserving peace in Europe. In this context both states condemned manifestations of the dangerous activity pursued by well-known revisionist forces.

Poland and Hungary attach special importance to strengthening friendly ties between Warsaw Treaty-member states and to the realization of a common direction of foreign policy, to the dynamic development of economic integration of socialist states grouped around the CMEA.

In the interest of strengthening positive processes of international life they make efforts to allow the Vienna negotiations on reducing armed forces and weaponry in central Europe and the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building measures and disarmament in Europe to bring the possibly earliest results.

The sides spoke out for solving hotbeds and tensions in the Near and Middle East, in Central America and other regions of the world through political means. This would contribute, to a large extent, to an improvement of the general international climate.

Zbigniew Messner and Gyorgy Lazar reaffirmed the solidarity of their governments with nations fighting against imperialism for full national and social liberation.

The talks proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, with full unity of views and mutual understanding. They have contributed to the strengthening of comprehensive cooperation between Poland and Hungary, to deepening friendship between both nations.

CDU/CSU BUNDESTAG GROUP RECEIVED BY OFFICIALS

LD060920 Hamburg DPA in German 1443 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Sep (DPA) -- The visit by a group of five members of the CDU/CSU Bundestag group has received great attention in Poland. Deputies Karl-Heinz Hornhues, Hans-Peter Repnik, Kurt Falthauser, Peter Kittlemann and Klaus Rose were received in Warsaw by Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek, Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, and Foreign Trade minister Andrzey Wojcik. Besides their official talks, they also had talks in Warsaw with members of the opposition and church representatives. They also visited the grave of Jerzy Popieluszko, the priest murdered by secret service officers.

The parliamentarians, who arrived in Warsaw on Sunday and ended their political talks in the Polish capital on Thursday, reported to German journalists in Warsaw that the atmosphere had been extremely open and positive. The Polish side had clearly attached importance to contacts with the CDU/CSU parliamentary group being a continous process. It had also been possible to talk to the Poles about awkward questions.

Regarding the problem of the emigration of citizens of German origin, the Poles had pointed out that in many cases the wish to emigrate was determined by the economic discrepancy between Poland and the Federal Republic. Poland also suffered from a shortage of manpower due to insufficient technology and automation. The deputies travelled on to Krakow on Thursday. They also plan to visit the former concentration camp of Auschwitz and the place of pilgrimage at Czestochowa.

POLITYKA VIEWS RELATIONS WITH FRG, GDR

AU081140 Warsaw POLITYKA No 35 in Polish 30 Aug 86 p 16

[Daniel Passent article: "Long-Term Duration"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] During my stay in Hamburg I used to watch a fishmonger's shop stuffed to excess with all the fish you can imagine, including smoked herrings, which had been on sale in Poland until they were "smoked out" by the development of our maritime economy. One Friday evening after the shop had been closed, instead of locking away their wares in the usual way and cleaning up the shop, the saleswoman began transferring everything to the premises at the back of the shop, which was soon filled in by representatives of the Hamburg workers class. There followed a regular demolition of the shop itself. The walls were scraped clean, the floor was ripped off, and a huge heap of rubble was raised in the middle. The following Monday I could not believe my eyes: the shop was open for sales, everything was in a spick-and-span condition, the walls and the floor were agleam, and all the delicious wares were in their appointed places. [passage omitted]

In the 60 preceding hours, working with glee round the clock throughout Saturday and Sunday and getting along without any accountability reports and formalities and so on, the Hamburg workers completely revamped the shop. This was more of a miracle to me than all the exotic fish that I have never seen before and probably will never see again... [passage omitted]

In a collective book on the German question, which is entitled "In the Shadow of the Past," and which has been published this year by the State Publishing Institute (PIW), Professor Tomala writes: "Only because of intensive work from scratch, which is perhaps not very attractive on a daily basis, the two German states, each a member of a different system, have been able to attain to high positions insofar as economic development is concerned." Myself, I would add: not only "insofar as economic development is concerned."

Writing about the FRG, Professor Tomala says: "The thing is that not even tens of thousands of the richest industrialists would have been able to achieve anything if the West German people had not demonstrated that great will to work and discipline after the war, especially after 1949. We saw how having overcome the psychological barrier and apathy, following their defeat, and having shaken off their disbelief in their ability to lift themselves out of the political, economic, and moral crisis that developed after 1945, the West German people not only rolled up their sleeves and went to work, but also agreed to postpone the realization of their own needs to some future time. It was only through hard work that millions and millions of persons transferred to the Western zones of occupation were able to regain the assets they had lost.

We have tried to explain this phenomenon in various ways. Some of us said that it was U.S. dollars that made the West German "miracle" possible and some of said that war destruction in Germany had been tendentiously exaggerated. All the explanations were true, but they were not enough to solve the riddle. West Germans were able to rid themselves relatively quickly of the ballast left in their hearts and minds by the tragedy of their defeat. However, they have always realized that only the economy is able to elevate them to some position of importance under new conditions and that the material base can and must be a springboard to political power. That is why they went for that remarkable speed for work, the longest working day, and the longest working week in West Europe."

Poland's position vis-a-vis the GDR has also deteriorated. After a period of great internal complications (an anniversary of the Berlin occurred recently) and of isolation from the West, the GDR is now experiencing a period of high prestige, increasing respect, and even fascination. This has been proved by events such as M. Gorbachev's 7-day visit to Berlin in connection with the SED congress, Erich Honecker's ever expected and postponed visit to the FRG, and the numerous publications in the West German press, which is no longer contemptuous of the GDR as in the old days. Professor Tomala writes: "During the difficult years of our Polish reality many of us have been used to the idea that Poland was that socialist country which displayed particular activity in the international arena and which enjoyed a great measure of authority, and find it difficult to come to terms with the circumstances that it is now precisely the GDR that has become a site for political meetings and is in a way taking over our role. But this is the stark truth. Only a country that is politically stable, whose economy is efficient, and in which life has a certain quality is able to enjoy respect."

I think I would quarrel with Professor Tomala on some points. For example, I would say that the economies of the two German states are subject to some stresses, that the professor did not tell us everything about the volume of reparations shouldered by these two states, and that he did not emphasize with the necessary strength the benefits accruing for the GDR from its economic relations with the FRG. But I would not dare to dispute the professor's authority. Besides, he deals with that which is most important for us in the German question as well -- with the economy. He discussed our internal solutions in order to silence those who today talk about Polnische Wirtschaft [Polish economy in derogative sense] and in order to disillusion those who at the time of Yalta claimed that we would be unable to develop the Oder-Nysa territories. In a word, because of European stabilization, the German question has now become of greater importance for us in solving our domestic problems, which will determine our position in Europe. [passage omitted]

The Germans need to know that we are confident that they will never again rise against us and will forever desist from wanting our heads and land. On the other hand, what we need is the Germans' confidence that they can lend us money, buy from us machines and not only strawberries, and use for further production our raw materials and component parts, which we would deliver at agreed deadlines and in agreed quality. It is not only we who need to inspire confidence. Confidence should be inspired in us, and this it seems we need now very much. [passage omitted]

BISHOPS CALL FOR RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

AU081316 Paris AFP in English 1309 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 8 (AFP) -- The Polish Catholic Church Monday urged the release of all political prisoners, officially estimated at 86, following the Bishop's Synod held Friday and Saturday at Tarnow, southern Poland.

The bishops, in a statement issued here Monday, recommended that the government amnesty of last July should be applied to all political prisoners, and "no individual nor social group should be discriminated against for religious or political opinions."

They said that one of the government's priorities must be "the unconditional right of free association guaranteed by the Constitution."

The government released 103 political prisoners between July 22 and September 22 out of an official total of 189 -- the opposition claims there are 350.

Theoretically some leading political prisoners were exempted from the amnesty, but "special circumstances" were taken into account for the release of such prisoners as historian Adam Michnik, ideologist of the Committee of Self-Defence (KOR), and Bogdon Lis, a cosignatory with Solidarity leader Lech Walesa of the Gdansk Agreements in August 1980.

MESSNER INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC REFORM, DEBTS

LD041950 Warsaw PAP in English 1908 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sep. 4 -- As it was reported in yesterday's PAP news service Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner granted on the eve of his visit to Hungary an interview to the KEPES 7 weekly appearing in Budapest. Below are excerpts from Messner's opinions concerning problems of economic reform and Poland's debts:

At its 10th congress the party stressed its firm political will to continue the economic reform and further improve its mechanisms, the prime minister said. It can be stated that we are entering the second stage of the reform. The first was the stage of forming institutional-legal and system frames. At present, we are facing the task of consistently putting the principles of the reform into effect. This main practice the sharpening of the economic constraint vis-a-vis all economic links. This is not easy. It may lead to temporary tensions and conflicts between socio-professional groups or factory crews. Nonetheless, we are determined to overcome the simplifications and stereotypes in the way of reasoning and acting which unfavourably affect the development and combat any illusions and myths.

Let us consider, for example, the problem of tax reductions or exemptions. It is almost generally believed that such reductions and exemptions should be granted to the economically weak units. Meanwhile such tax privileges should be applied to the economically strong organisms, and especially to those operating in these branches which we regard as development-stimulating ones. We will be withdrawing from offering assistance to the weak and ineffective units. And this is the direction we will be strengthening in the state's financial policy.

Similarly, we intend to consistently link the employee wages not only to the individual contribution to work but also to the financial situation of the enterprise, even if that would mean differentiation of wages. We must, therefore, convince people, we hope successfully, that justly in socialism does not necessarily mean equally to everybody. We will resist the catchy slogan of egalitarism with the higher reasons of effectiveness and development.

We also must restore proper functions to prices. This makes it necessary to apply in a large degree the equilibrium prices and to improve price relations. Social welfare functions should be take over by other institutions which the socialist state does not lack.

Last but not least, we intend to complete the process of adapting the functions and organization of the economic centre to the requirements of the reform.

As far as Poland's debts are concerned the prime minister replied:

Economic difficulties and unrest in the early 1980s did not allow us to meet on time our obligations. Effects of economic and political restrictions directed against Poland by some capitalist countries had an additional negative impact. Nonetheless, we were and are open to economic and financial cooperation with these countries. We have signed a number of agreements with commercial banks on postponing the payment of a considerable part of our debts falling in the years 1981-1986. We have also signed or initialled agreements with the Paris Club, grouping representatives of countries which are our main creditors, providing for the resecheduling of debt payments originally due in the years 1981-1986. Thus we are regulating the legal state of our foreign debts.

Another direction of our actions is to increase the economy's export abilities. The inaugurated changes in the production structure are meant to serve this aim. We have made the scientific-technical progress one of the key questions, which finds expression in, for instance, the programme of cooperation with the CMEA countries. We are also taking other steps serving to increase the export and improve its effectiveness. We have set up a bank of export's development which will finance pro-export and anti-import ventures, said Messner.

The growth of export, the growing share of new technologies, of new technical and organizational ideas in our production potential should also be facilitated by the law on the principles establishing companies with participation of foreign capitals adopted by the Sejm.

Foreign debts are an enormous burden to the economy. We are trying to pursue such policy which would prevent the society's living standards to deteriorate and preserve possibilities of economic development. For the past few years we have been recording a surplus in trade with capitalist countries.

Recently, this surplus was maintained at about 1.5 billion dollars annually. To regulate our debts we would have to increase this surplus substantially. This, however, requires a further considerable growth of export and economy in general. We are not going to attain this without financial and economic cooperation with foreign countries, Messner said.

Agreements we have signed with our creditors provide for full normalization of financial-crediting relations. On our part regulation of liabilities on the agreed dates, and on the part of our partners -- opening of new credits which will make it possible to realize further economic ventures. Unfortunately, we do not meet yet with full understanding as far as these questions go. The flow of new credits for our economy is still too small and does not allow us to fully realize our ventures.

We have lately become member of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. We expect that the membership of these world finance institutions will create real possibilities for expanding cooperation and a climate of better understanding for our country's situation.

TRANSPORT MINISTRY INTRODUCES FARE INCREASES

LD052057 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] The Ministry of Transport announces that it is introducing an increase in the price of rail and bus tickets. Beginning 1 October, fares on Polish motor transport buses will increase an average of 19 percent. Fares on express buses will go up by an average of 17 percent. The cost of monthly tickets for workers will rise by 20 percent.

Beginning 1 November, the price of monthly rail sesson tickets will go up and on 15 November single rail fares will too. All these tickets will go up by an average of 20 percent. However, there will be no increase in the price of monthly season tickets for schoolchildren, either on the buses or the railways.

The increase was announced in the first quarter of this year, and therefore comes as no surprise. It is in accordance with the stipulations of the socio-economic plan for the current year. The increase was essential, as the cost of fuel and power for the bus fleet and for rolling stock, as well as that of spares had risen. Public transport was becoming increasingly unprofitable. Yearly subsidies had already reached 127 billion zloty which means that the cost of travel was being financed by the whole community, and not by those using public transport. The increase will evade an increase in subsidies. Fares in Poland will continue to be among the lowest in Europe.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS CONFERENCE OF PZPR SECRETARIES

LD082013 Warsaw PAP in English 1921 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sep. 8 -- A conference of PUWP voivodship committee 1st secretaries chaired by PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski and with the participation of CC secretaries, took place here today.

The debates focused on the review of the state of implementation of 10th PWUP Congress decisions and of preparations for post-congress conference and report-elections meetings.

CEAUSESCU SENDS MESSAGE TO NONALIGNED SUMMIT

AU061613 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Sep 86 p 1

["Message Addressed by President of the SR of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to the Eighth Summit Conference of Nonaligned Countries in Harare"]

[Text] The Eighth Summit Nonaligned Countries gives me the pleasant opportunity of extending cordial greetings and best wishes to the heads of state and government and other representatives of nonaligned countries and national liberation movements participating in this important international meeting.

The current meeting of nonaligned countries takes place at a time when the international situation continues to be tense and when the peoples on all continents are faced with serious and complex problems. The arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, is acquiring a greater scope, old conflicts continue and new ones are emerging, and the policy of force and interference in domestic affairs of other states is still present. The aggravation of the world economic crisis has led to a worsening of the situation of developing countries and to wider gaps between these countries and the developed ones.

In these circumstances, the key problem of our age is to do everything possible to halt the dangerous course of events, to proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to eliminate the danger of a world war, which would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe that could lead to the destruction of life itself on our planet. This requires more than ever before the unity of the efforts and the strengthening of cooperation among all peoples and advanced forces everywhere to defend mankind's best asset, namely, peace.

Romania highly values the role of the Nonaligned Movement in solving the serious problems of the contemporary world and promoting a new and democratic policy of freedom, independence, and respect for each people's right to freely choose its path of socioeconomic development. By promoting an active policy of peace and broad international cooperation, based on the principles of full equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the domestic affairs of other states, and mutual advantage, Romania, which itself is a developing socialist country, is acting in agreement with the main goals of the Nonaligned Movement and is in solidarity with the actions and efforts of nonaligned and developing countries to overcome the problems facing them, to consolidate their national independence, and to promote their independent socioeconomic development.

It is a fact, also highlighted by the agenda of this conference, that the main problems of immediate concern for the nonaligned and developing countries are economic problems and those related to elimlinating underdevelopment. The solution of these problems primarily requires the intensification of the efforts of nonaligned and developing countries to broadly use their own resources, on the basis of national socioeconomic development programs which should take into account the priorities and concrete possibilities of each country.

At the same time, Romania believes that a great importance devolves on eliminating conflicts and states of tension between certain developing and nonaligned countries and strengthening their unity and cooperation in order to resolve, with joint forces the serious problems facing these countries. We believe that the current conference in Harare should play a particular role in this aspect, namely, in eliminating differences and asserting the force and unity of the Nonaligned Movement at the international level in order to promote the struggle for detente, cooperation, and peace in the world.

Romania's foreign policy gives priority to the problems of disarmament and peace; our country proceeds from the conviction that its socioeconomic development plans as well as the progress of all nations can only be secured under conditions of peace and international cooperation. We are determined to broadly act, together with other nations and peace-loving forces throughout the world, to speedily conclude appropriate understandings on halting the arms race and to proceed to concrete disarmament measures. In this spirit, we advocate a comprehensive disarmament program, with emphasis on nuclear disarmament, which can lead to the staged elimination of all nuclear weapons by the end of the century and to a concurrent 25 percent reduction of conventional weapons as well as of troops and military expenditures by 1990, following that with further steps to reach a reduction by at least 50 percent up to the year 2000.

We believe that everything possible should be done to stop nuclear testing. We firmly support the USSR's proposals on a moratorium in this respect and that the United States and other nuclear states should positively answer these proposals in order to speedily reach concrete agreements on a halt to nuclear tests and on the transition to practical steps to end the arms race and bring about disarmament.

Given the serious situation in Europe today, we believe that more intensive efforts should be made to reach appropriate understandings which can lead to halting the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear missiles and then eliminating all nuclear weapons on the continent. Generally speaking, we advocate broad cooperation between all European states, regardless of social system, and a united Europe of cooperation and peace without any kind of nuclear weapons.

We are working to ensure that the Stockholm conference concludes with appropriate understandings which can contribute to strengthening trust, security, and cooperation in Europe. We believe that the proposals made at that conference offer a real basis for reaching appropriate agreements. We also speak out for concluding the Vienna negotiations on arms and troop reductions in central Europe as soon as possible with a mutually acceptable agreement.

Our country pays particular importance to developing cooperation and good-neighborliness in the Balkans and turning this region into an area of peace, without nuclear and chemical weapons and without foreign military bases. We also work to create similar zones in northern and central Europe and on other continents.

The interests of peace and security for all nations require that one thoroughly renounce the path of military actions and the use of force and that one proceeds to solving contentious problems between states exclusively through peaceful means and negotiations. In this spirit, Romania advocates a UN-sponsored international conference on solving the middle East problems, with the participation of all interested states, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. We also speak out for an immediate end to the war between Iran and Iraq and for a transition to a political and peaceful resolution of the problems between those two countries.

Romania actively supports the national liberation movements and the struggle of peoples for totally eliminating colonialism and any forms of colonialist and neoclonialist exploitation and domination. We are fully in solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], for winning their national independence. We condemn most strongly the racist policy of apartheid and the repressive measures of the South African regime against the majority population in that country. We demand most firmly that South Africa stop its aggressive military actions against Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, and other independent and sovereign states in that region.

Processing from the difficult situation created by the world economic crisis, Romania advocates a global solution to the problems of underdevelopment, including the problem of foreign debts, which is an ever greater burden for the developing countries. Our country believes that one should adopt a complex of measures conducive to canceling the foreign debt of countries with a national income of up to $500-$600 per capita, reducing the foreign debt of other developing countries by up to 50 percent, rescheduling the repayment of the rest of the debt over 10-15 years, with a lower interest rate or with no interest at all, and establishing a ceiling of no more than 10 percent of the revenues derived by developing countries from their exports for annual repayments of their foreign debt. We also speak out for establishing a maximum limit of 3-4 percent for interest on old credits and further granting credits to developing countries at an interest rate of a maximum of 5 percent.

We believe that the organization of a UN-sponsored international conference with the participation of developing and developed countries would play an important role in finding a global solution to the problems of underdevelopment, of establishing a new world economic order, and of attaining relations of cooperation based on full equality and equity.

At the same time, we speak out for organizing a high-level conference of developing countries which should discuss and promote new ways and means for strengthening their cooperation and should establish a common strategy in the negotiations with the developed countries.

A lasting and durable solution of the great and complex problems of the contemporary world requires the united efforts and equal participation in international life of all states, primarily the developing, nonaligned, small, and medium-sized states, which represent the great majority of mankind and are directly interested in policy of independence, cooperation, and peace.

It is necessary to further increase the role of the United Nations in international life and in the discussion and resolution of the great problems facing mankind today.

In conclusion, I would like to express my hope and conviction that the current high-level conference will mark an important point along the road of strengthening unity and solidarity of nonaligned countries and will go down as a new and outstanding contribution to the overall efforts to promote peace, disarmament, understanding, and cooperation among nations.

With this conviction, I wish full success to the conference proceedings!

I extend best wishes for progress, prosperity, and peace to the friendly people of Zimbabwe -- the country hosting the present conference -- and to the peoples of all countries that are participating in this important international meeting.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania.

FESTIVE MEETING MARKS BULGARIAN NATIONAL DAY

AU081919 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/9/1986 -- A festive meeting was held in Bucharest, on September 8, to mark the 42nd anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. Victor Tulbure, deputy chairman of the Romanian-Bulgarian Friendship Association, and Todor Stoychev, ambassador of Bulgaria in Bucharest, spoke about the significance of the celebrated event. The speakers enlarged upon the successes scored by the Bulgarian people in their country's socio-economic development, in raising working people's standard of living materially and spiritually. The traditional relations of friendship between Romania and Bulgaria were evoked which have developed steadily in socialist years. Stress was laid on the essential role of meetings and talks, by now traditional, between RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the CC of the BCP, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, which have always helped improve and expand the two countries' manysided collaboration -- political, economic, technico-scientific, cultural -- to the benefit of the two peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

REPORTAGE ON DPRK MILITARY DELEGATION

Received by Ceausescu

AU041920 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic, today received a military delegation from the DPRK led by Army General O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party [KWP] and chief of staff of the Korean People's Army, which is visiting our country.

The delegation leader expressed thanks for being received and stressed that it is his pleasant mission to extend, on behalf of Comrade Kim Il-song, KWP Central Committee general secretarsy and president of the DPRK; and Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, warm greetings of friendship to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as best wishes for good health and happiness and for fresh and greater successes in his overall activity.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks and asked the guest to convey to Comrade Kim Il-song and to Comrade Kim Chong-il warm greetings and best wishes for success in building socialism and in achieving the supreme cause of the Korean nation: the peaceful and independent reunification of the homeland.

During the meeting, the sides stressed the positive relations of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between the two countries and peoples and the importance of the meetings and talks at the summit level in Bucharest and Pyongyang aimed at the development of these relations at various levels. It was stressed that the further expansion of relations between Romania and the DPRK at an economic, political, scientific-technical level and in other areas is in the interests and to the benefit of both peoples and the general cause of socialism and peace in the world. The sides also stressed the friendly relations between the armies of our countries, relations which are part and parcel of the general framework of positive Romanian-Korean relations.

The sides also discussed aspects of the international political situation. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that under the current conditions, when the international situation continues to be particularly serious and complex, it is necessary to do everything to halt the arms race and achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to resume the policy of detente, understanding, cooperation, and peace. he also stressed the need to resolve all states of tension and conflict by peaceful means and through negotiations. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu again reasserted Socialist Romania's and our people's solidarity with the just cause of the Korean people aimed at achieving their fundamental aspirations for a peaceful, democratic, and independent reunification of the homeland and with the proposals made in this respect by Comrade Kim Il-song. On behalf of the party-state leadership of the DPRK, the guest expressed warm thanks to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the Romanian party and government and to all our people for the support granted to the struggle waged by the Korean people for the peaceful and independent reunification of Korea.

Delegation Departs

AU081915 Buchearest AGERPRES in English 1807 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/9/1986 -- A Korean military delegation, led by Army General O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, chief of staff of the Korean People's Army, who paid a visit to Romania, left Bucharest. Upon departure, at the Otopeni Airport, the Korean guests were seen off by Lt-Gen Victor Stanculescu, first deputy minister of national defence, by generals and high-ranking officers. Cho Yong-kuk, ambassador of the DPR of Korea in Bucharest, members of the embassy were present. While in Romania, the Korean military delegation conducted talks with the minister of national defence, visited military units and learning institutions, economic and tourist sites.

FESTIVE MEETING MARKS DPRK ANNIVERSARY

AU081958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/9/1986 -- On Monday, Bucharest was the venue of a festive meeting devoted to the 38th anniversary of the creation of the DPR of Korea, sponsored by the Bucharest City Committee of the RCP and the Romania-Korea Friendship Association. Constantin Giogu, director of the "Republica" pipe manufacturing enterprise, and Cho Yong-kuk, ambassador of the DPR of Korea in Bucharest spoke about the significance of the event. The speakers mentioned the Korean people's heroic fight against foreign rule, for social and national liberation, for the creation of the DPR of Korea, a state of the working people. Moreover, stress was laid on the successes the working people in the DPR of Korea have scored under the workers' party leadership, in building the socialist society, as well as on their struggle to attain their aspirations after the peaceful and independent reunification of the fatherland. Emphasis was placed on the ties of friendship, collaboration and solidarity existing between the RCP and the Workers' Party of Korea, between Romania and the DPR of Korea.

Dinca Attends Reception

AU081910 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/9/1986 -- The ambassador of DPR of Korea in Bucharest, Cho Yong-kuk, gave a reception on the 38th anniversary of the proclamation of his country. Attending were Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, executives of ministries, central institutions, mass and public organizations, party and state activists, men of arts, science and culture, generals and high-ranking officers, newspapermen.

HASANI ISSUES STATEMENT ON SUMMIT UPON RETURN

LD090918 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] President of the SFRY Presidency Sinan Hasani this afternoon returned to Belgrade from Harare. On his arrival Sinan Hasani made the following statement to the Yugoslav public assessing the work of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit.

[Begin recording] It gives me pleasure to be able to say that the eighth summit was a very successful one. It strongly reflected the efforts by all the participants to consolidate the movement's unity and promote the original principles of the policy of nonalignment. Attention was concentrated on the vital issues of today's world. These are the struggle for peace, the end to the arms race, detente, equitable international cooperation, and hotbeds of crisis. The conference focused particular attention on the problems of economic development. The issues of debts, prices of raw materials, protectionism, and other which are largely responsible for the difficult position of the nonaligned and developing countries were among the economic problems which dominate the conference. A strong demand was voiced for opening up a dialogue between the developed and developing countries. A permanent committee has been formed at ministerial level which will be engaged in the fulfillment of these tasks. An action program has also been adopted for intensifying economic cooperation among nonaligned countries.

Much time was spent discussing the venues for the next summit and the ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries. It was decided that the venue for the next summit should be determined at the next ministerial conference to be held on Cyprus. We are also pleased that this honor was bestowed on one of the founder countries of the movement and one which belongs to the European group of nonaligned countries.

I wish to stress particularly that Zimbabwe, the host to the conference, carried out very successful preparations for the summit's work. We also highly appreciate the great personal contribution by the new chairman of the movement, Prime Minister Mugabe, to the summit's work and outcome. It merits the highest recognition. I also wish to use this opportunity once again to thank the government and people of Zimbabwe for their exceptional hospitality and for providing all the necessary conditions for an enjoyable stay and our successful work. We can, indeed, be satisfied at the outcome of the summit. This obliges us successfully to implement all that we agreed on. In that way this summit will make an active contribution to the strengthening of peace and security, and to development and equality. [end recording]

HASANI GREETS ZHIVKOV ON PRB NATIONAL DAY

LD081312 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Servie in Serbo-Croatian 1043 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Sep (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, extended a telegram on behalf of the SFRY Presidency to Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, with cordial greetings and wishes for the prosperity of the neighboring People's Republic of Bulgaria.

HASANI GREETS KIM IL-SONG ON DPRK NATIONAL DAY

LD081307 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1057 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Sep (TANJUG) -- On behalf of the SFRY Presidency, President Sinan Hasani has sent a telegram to Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK, on the occasion of that country's national holiday. The telegram contains cordial greetings and best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly people of the nonaligned DPRK.

MIKULIC CONDOLENCES TO RYZHKOV OVER SHIP ACCIDENT

AU082010 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Sep 86 p 4

[Text] Belgrade -- Following the tragic accident of a Soviet liner the "Admiral Nakhimov" in which a great number of passengers -- Soviet citizens -- lost their lives, Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent a telegram with deep condolences to Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers.

TRADE MINISTRY SEEKS TO EASE EFTA RESTRICTIONS

LD090235 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2010 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Vienna, September 8 (TANJUG) -- Lowering the customs and other trade barriers restricting the export of Yugoslav products to the markets of Austria, Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries -- EFTA members, is a must if the trade balance between Yugoslavia and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) is to be equilibrated.

The above was noted by Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Trade Secretary Dr Milorad Unkovic during a consultation between Yugoslav economy representatives and EFTA held in Vienna today. Unkovic set forth the fact that Yugoslav exports to the EFTA member-countries in the seven months this year dropped 11 percent, while imports from the EFTA countries to Yugoslavia rose 12 percent. Yugoslavia's trade deficit with EFTA stood at 293 million dollars in 1985, while the extent to which Yugoslavia's imports were covered with exports was lower than that with the E.C.

The consultation, held prior to the Vienna Autumn Fair to open on September 10, was chaired by EFTA Deputy Secretary-General Dr Norbert Fuastenhammer.

KOSOVO OFFICIAL ACCUSES ALBANIA OF 'INTERFERENCE'

AU051623 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Addressing the political aktiv of Dragas commune last night, Azem Vlasi, president of the Presidium of the Kosovo Provincial LC Committee, stressed among other things that Yugolslavia has always been if favor of good neighborly relations with all its neighbors, because these relations have been and remain questions of vital mutual interest. On the basis of these principles, we have pledged ourselves and continue to pledge ourselves for good relations with neighboring Albania. In the same way that we have naturally been interested in the situation of those sections of our peoples in neighboring countries we have also shown understanding for the interests of neighboring countries concerning the situation of nationalities in our country. but we have never pretended, do not pretend, and will never pretend to offer our own social concept to them, which would be valid for the situation of national minorities in those countries or the situation of sections of our peoples in those countires, since this would be contrary to our policy of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, and to our policy of good neighborliness.

We are therefore interested in their situation, but within the context of the social systems prevailing those countries. In accordance with these principles, we have always accepted the right of neighboring countries to show an interest in the situation of nationalities in our country, but under the conditions of our system, without interference in our domestic affairs. We have not contested and are not contesting this right concerning neigboring Albania, but the main problem in the question of relations with Albania, according to Azem Vlasi, arises from the fact that the leadership of that country presents its interest in the Albanians in Yugoslavia on the basis of a totally unacceptable platform that is detrimental to good neighborly relations. What platform are we talking about? We are talking about the fact, stated Azem Vlasi, that Albania's leadership offers it Stalinist ideology and its own concept of the social system of the Albanians in Yugoslavia, which is unacceptable and in direct opposition to what we stand for in Yugoslavia, namely, socialist self-management, national equality, and the policy of nonalignment.

Azem Vlasi continued by saying that the Albanian leadership directly incites the inimical activity of irredentism and of the political emigrants hostile to Yugoslavia. The general manipulation, carried out under the banner of the supposed interest of the Albanian leadership in the fate of Albanians in Yugoslavia, in certain nationalist circles and the concealment of ture facts are proof that this is an unacceptable position; in fact, in constitutes direct interference by the Albanian leadership in our internal affairs. In the face of all this, one must unfortunately draw the conclusion that this is a case of attempted manipulation of the Albanians in Yugoslavia on the part of the Albanian leadership for some determined intentions in the service of greater-Albanian nationalism. There is not a shred of truth that this may be a matter of supposed sincere solicitude for the Albanians in Yugoslavia, because if it were, the Albanian leadership could prove it by its concrete commitment to the development of good relations with Yugoslavia. It is therefore absurd when they say that they are interested in and care for the situation of the Albanians in Yugoslavia while, in reality, they operate in the direction of making relations with Yugoslavia more difficult and burden these relations, thus burdening the situation of the Albanians in Yugoslavia, said Azem Vlasi, among other things at last night's meeting of the Dragas commune poltical aktiv.